L 22870-65 EEC(b)-2/EPA(w)-2/ENG(k)/ENT(1)/EEC(t)/FPA(sp)-2/T/EWA(m)-2 Po-4/ACCESSION NR: AP5002315 Pi-4/Pz-6/Pab-10 IJ. (c) 8/01/41/64/007/005/08/4/08/47 ACCESSION NR: AUTHOR: Shvilkin, B. N.; Vasil'yeva, M. Ya.; Zaytsev, A. A. TITLE: Plasma noise of a high-frequency discharge in a magnetic field SOURCE: IV. 2. Radiofizika, v. 7, no. 5, 1964, 844-847 TOPIC TAGS: plasma oscillation, high frequency plasma, high frequency discharge ABSTRACT: The authors present data on noise arising in a high-frequency discharge in a magnetic field. The discharge was excited in a glass cylindrical tube with inside diameter 2.8 cm and with 72 cm between electrodes. A flat wall probe was placed in the central part of the tube. The alternating voltage with maximum values from 50 to mon y to ... we are some external restriction of the the state and memory was majoret. It is up to the Mile The tube was filled with 1 14 m . Har man pure hold me and argon at pressures old to bld mm Hg. A reak valve was used to maintain the gas pressure constant in the experimental tube. The noise was registered with a high-frequency selector microvoltmeter and a janoramic spectrum analyzer. The measured voltage was picked off the flat probe or a copper ring Card 1/2

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ACCESSION NR: AP5002315

surrounding the tube. The experiments have shown that when the magnetic field rises above a critical value, noise sets in abruptly, with a spectrum ranging from several dozen kilocycles to several megacycles. The noise spectrum has a peak at low frequencies, with a width of several tenths of a megacycle. The maximum noise amplitude decreases with increasing pressure. At the critical magnetic field, the completion at a pressure of the completion of the comple

crease in voltage causes a sudden increase in the critical magnetic field. The results are interpreted from the plant of view of the theory of ion-sount and dissipative instability of an inhomogeneous magnetic plasma. With in reasons magnetic field, the role of the ion-sound oscillation decreases. Urig. art. has: 1 figure and 2 tables.

ASSOCIATION: Moskovskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet (Moscow State University)

SUBMITTED: 27Jen64

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: ME

NR REF SOV: 005

OTHER, OC.

Card 2/2

24(3)
AUTHORS:

Vasil'yeva, M. Ya., Zaytsev, A. A., Andryukhina, E. D.

TITLE:

Waves of Charge Density Oscillations in a Cylindrical Plasma
PERIODICAL:

Izvestiya Akademii nauk SSSR. Seriya fizicheskaya, 1959,
Vol 23, Nr 8, pp 995-998 (USSR)

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ABSTRACT: For acoustical waves which may develop in an ionized gas and for the associated electrostatic oscillations of positive ions, equation (1) is given in order to calculate the frequency of ionic oscillations. As shown by the present paper, wavelike processes may be observed in the plasma of the positive column at low gas pressure migrating from the cathode to the anode. Ionic oscillations may be observed only if anode oscillation is absent. The following problems are discussed here: 1) Does a low limit of pressure exist where no anode zone is present? 2) Does any form of wavelike processes exist in columns without anode zone? If at all, of what kind is their characteristics? The experimental arrangement is shortly described to determine the oscillations by means of a photoelectronic multiplier and an oscilloscope. It was found that the anode zone in helium Card 1/3 disappears spontaneously at a pressure of below 0.9 torr and

Waves of Charge Density Oscillations in a Cylindrical Plasma

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at currents of less than 60-120 ma. The dependence of the brightness oscillation amplitudes in the positive column on the frequency may mean the presence of a resonance frequency (Fig 1). Table 1 shows the length and resonance of the zones and, by calculation from them, the propagation velocities of the anode zone in helium at different pressures and for different tube diameters. It was found that for defined conditions in helium (0.01 torr) the positive zone expands throughout the tube, and wave processes may be observed which migrate from the cathode to the anode. The results of measurement summarized in table 2 show that frequency enlargening diminishes the length of the cathode zone. The temperature of 205.103 °K in helium at a pressure of 0.01 torr and a current of 30 ma was determined by means of a Langmuir search electrode. On the basis of these data the velocity of waves was calculated. Finally, similar experiments on argon and xenon are described with the disappearance of the anode zone at pressures of 3-4.10<sup>-3</sup> torr. The temperature amounted to 84.10<sup> $\frac{3}{6}$ </sup>  $^{\frac{6}{6}}$ K under the above conditions. There are 1 figure, 2 tables, and 6 ref-

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Waves of Charge Density Oscillations in a Cylindrical Plasma

erences, 2 of which are Soviet.

ASSOCIATION:

Moskovskiy gos. universitet im. M. V. Lomonosova, Pizicheskiy Cakul'tet (Moscow State University imeni M. V. Lomonosov, Department of Physics)

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21(7)

sov/56-36-5-58/76 Zaytsev, A. A., Vasil'yeva, M. Ya., AUTHORS:

lnev, V. N.

On a Possibility of Determining the Potential in the TITLE:

Plasma Space From the Characteristic of Noises Occurring in a Gas Discharge (O vozmozhnosti opredeleniya potentsiala

prostranstva plazmy po charakteristikam shumov,

vozbuzhdayemykh v gazovom razryade)

Zhurnal eksperimental'noy i teoreticheskoy fiziki, 1959, PERIODICAL:

Vol 36, Nr 5, pp 1590-1591 (USSR)

As the usual probe-method by means of which potential ABSTRACT:

determinations in the plasma are carried out is connected with numerous difficulties, the authors of the present "Letter to the Editor" suggest that the noises occurring in a gas discharge be recorded and that conclusions be drawn from their characteristic as to the course of the potential. In gas-filled tubes with a glow cathode noises with amplitudes of up to 1 v occur with discharges in wide frequency ranges (kilo-megacycles). The authors carried out noise measurements in the probe-cathode range in cylindrical

Card 1/2 tubes with oxide cathode by using the noise meter IP-12M.

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On a Possibility of Determining the Potential in the SOV/56-36-5-58/76 Plasma Space From the Characteristic of Noises Occurring in a Gas Discharge

As filling gas krypton was used within the pressure range of from 0.01 to 1 torr; the discharge currents were between 6 and 140 ma. Figure 1 shows a typical probe characteristic and the corresponding noise curves, figure 2 shows potential distribution along the discharge axis determined by the usual as well as by the "noise" method. There is good agreement between the curves. There are 2 figures and 4 references.

ASSOCIATION:

Moskovskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet (Moscow State

University)

SUBMITTED:

January 14, 1959

Card 2/2

24(3), 9(3) SOV/20-127-1-16/65

AUTHORS: Zaytsev, A. A., Vasil'yeva, M. Ya.

TITLE: The Investigation of the Formation of Mobile Layers by the

Method of Perturbations (Issledovaniye formirovaniya

podvizhnykh sloyev metodom vozmushcheniy)

PERIODICAL: Doklady Akademii nauk SSSR, 1959, Vol 127, Nr 1, pp 63-66

(USSR)

ABSTRACT: For the investigation mentioned in the title the positive

column in the transition state from the homogeneous to the layer-like shape must be investigated. In a previous paper by A. A. Zaytsev (Ref 1) it was shown that by the superposition of oscillation from without over the steady discharge (which, in the case of a lacking foreign interference, is characterized by a homogeneous positive column), artificially mobile layers can be caused and maintained. This is, however, possible only if the positive column, due to the peculiarities of the processes taking place in it, has a tendency to fray out. The mobile layers may be formed by a single perturbation of the discharge state, but in that case the layers formed

immediately become blurred and vanish, so that the positive Card 1/4 column immediately returns to the original (i.e. homogeneous)

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307/20-127-1-16/65

The Investigation of the Formation of Mobile Layers by the Method of Perturbations

shape as time progresses. It is upon this fact that the investigation method employed in this paper is based, for the authors use the method of pulsa perturbations. The tension pulses (of rectangular shape with a width of 1 usec and a frequency of 50 sec-1) are transmitted either on to a cylindrical probe or on to a metal ring (which may be differently orientated with respect to the cathode). The transition processes in the positive column were investigated by means of a photoelectronic multiplior and a cathode oscillograph with "waiting development". Experimental difficulties are briefly mentioned. In helium and at pressures of 1 torr the positive column is of homogeneous shape in the range of low amperages. Below the critical amperage of 110 ma the positive column has oscillations of the brightness of luminescence with decreasing amplitude as a result of pulse perturbations. The degree of oscillation damping depends on amperage. The more amperage differs from critical amperage, the stronger damping will be. At an amperage of more than 6 ma, the oscillation amplitude no longer decreases to zero

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SOV/20-127-1-16/65

The Investigation of the Formation of Mobile Layers by the Method of Perturbations

in the intervals of time between the successive pulses. In the state which is a near approach to the threshold of the spontaneous occurrence of mobile layers, oscillations are damped only very slowly, so that, under these conditions. seconds are necessary for the oscillations to vanish. The attached figures show various oscillograms. Immediately connected with the motion of the layers, is an oscillation of the anode fall with the frequency of the mobile layers. Therefore, a current oscillation in the discharge circuit always occurs whenever the positive column contains mobile layers. The action upon the cathode range is not the basic condition necessary for the artificial excitation of the layer-like state. Experiments show that layers are formed if pulses are applied to the probe which is at a sufficiently large distance from the cathode. This is always brought about in such a manner that the layer-like shape of the column forms with some delay towards the side of the anode. In all cases the velocity of the "stratification wave" was greater than the velocity of the motion of layers. The

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APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/31/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001859010003-4"

The Investigation of the Formation of Mobile Layers by the Method of Perturbations

"stratification wave" decreases in the order He, Ne+Hg, Ar+Hg. There are 2 figures, 1 table, and 3 Soviet references.

ASSOCIATION: Moskovskiy gosudarstvennyy universiteta im. M. V. Lomonosova (Moscow State University imeni M. V. Lomonosov)

PRESENTED: March 12, 1959, by M. A. Leontovich, Academician

SUBMITTED: March 11, 1959

Card 4/4

83609

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s/056/60/038/005/042/050 B006/B063

AUTHORS:

Zaytsev, A. A., Vasil'yeva, M. Ya.

TITLE:

The Relationship Between the Vibrations and the Rate of Loss of Charged Particles in a Cylindrical Low-pressure Plasma Placed in a Longitudinal Magnetic Field

PERIODICAL:

Zhurnal eksperimental noy i teoreticheskoy fiziki, 1960,

Vol. 38, No. 5, pp. 1639 - 1640

TEXT: The principal purpose of the present work was to investigate the plasma oscillations of a positive column placed in a constant longitudinal magnetic field. Besides, the authors studied the effect of this field upon the electric field strength along the column and the diffusion current on the walls of the discharge tube. The latter had an internal diameter of 2 cm, an electrode spacing of 90 cm, and was filled with He (0.2 - 0.05 torr). The plate current could be varied between 50 and 350 ma. The gas had an ionization degree of 0.1%. The discharge tube was placed in a solenoid in such a manner that the ends carrying the cathode and the anode projected by 25 and 15 cm, respectively. The

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The Relationship Between the Vibrations and the Rate of Loss of Charged Particles in a Cylindrical Low-pressure Plasta Placed in a Longitudinal Magnetic Field

magnetic field strength varied from 0 to 2.5 koe. Without a magnetic field, the discharge had a noise of 10<sup>5</sup> - 10<sup>6</sup> cps. The magnetic field increased the noise and affected its spectrum. A critical field strength gave rise to sudden oscillations whose intensity was 10 to 15 times higher than that of the noise level. The pulse height of these oscillations at the electrodes reaches 7 - 10 v. This critical field strength is independent of the current but increases with pressure:

p 0.05 0.07 0.1 0.2 [torr] H 750 990 1400 1630 [oe]

Simultaneously with the occurrence of the oscillations, the anode plate current abruptly drops by 5-8%. Fig. 1 shows the results of measurements of the effect of the field on the electric field strength, carried out by means of a probe. The results of measurement of the effect of the magnetic field upon the amperage on the chamber walls are given in Fig. 2. A few other details of the oscillations are discussed. The authors believe that the kind of oscillations observed and the increase

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The Relationship Between the Vibrations and \$\\$ \\$ \$/056/60/038/005/042/050\$ the Rate of Loss of Charged Particles in a \$\\$ \$006/8063\$ Cylindrical Low-pressure Plasma Placed in a Longitudinal Magnetic Field

of the effective rate of the loss of charged particles due to diffusion are caused by a macroscopic displacement of the plasma filament within the magnetic field. There are 2 figures and 4 references: 1 Soviet, 1 US, and 1 British.

ASSOCIATION: Moskovskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet (Moscow State

University)

SUBMITTED: January 21, 1960

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AUTHCRS: Zaytsev, A.A., and Vasil'yeva, M.Ya.

TITLE: Striated positive column of gas discharge in a longi-

tudinal magnetic field

PERIODICAL: Radiotekhnika i elektronika, v. 7, no. 3, 1962,

557 - 565

TEXT: The study was conducted in order to examine the diffusion to the walls in the process of decrease of the number of charged particles in the plasma. If the mechanism of appearance of striations was controlled by the process of diffusion one would expect to observe changes in the velocity of moving striations of the positive column and in the character of the stationary striations under application of the longitudinal magnetic field. The following measurements were performed: 1) The velocity of the striation 'wave' in the position column of helium discharge; 2) The length of stationary striations in hydrogen; 3) The length and the frequency of non-stationary striations in helium and in a mixture of argon

Card 4/3

Striated positive column of gas ...

S/109/62/007/003/025/029 D256/D302

with mercury vapor. The experimental method was that described previously. In addition the discharge tube was placed in the magnetic field of a solenoid coil and light from the local region under investigation was directed on to a photoelectron-multiplier tube and recorded. The magnetic field was varied up to 1200 Gauss, and the pressure from 0.4 to 1 mm Hg. Pulses of 0.2 µ sec duration were applied between a ring round the tube and the cathode at a repetition rate of 50 l/sec in order to attain transition from a uniform helium column to a striated one. The presented results reveal a dependence of the pattern of the striated discharge upon the magnetic field applied; it was found that the magnetic field increases the length of the striations decreasing their frequency and velocity. The results are shown to be in agreement with the prediction of an approximate calculation expressing the length of the striations in terms of diffusion. There are 6 figures, 3 tables and 19 references: 8 Soviet-bloc and 11 non-Soviet-bloc. The 4 most recent references to the English-language publications read as follows: H. Rother, Ann. Phys. 1959, 4, 7, 373; K. Wojaczek, Ann. Phys., 1958, 2, 1, 2, 68; R. Bickerton and A. Engel, Proc. Phys. Soc. B, 1956, Card 2/3

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/31/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001859010003-4"

Striated positive column of gas ... S/109/62/007/003/025/029

69, 4,468; A. Stewart, J. Appl. Phys., 1956, 27, 8, 911.

ASSOCIATION: Fizicheskiy fakul'tet Moskovskogo Gosudarstvennogo universiteta im. M.V. Lomonosova, kafedra elektroniki (Faculty of Physics of the Moscow State University im. M.V. Lomonosov, Department of Electronics)

SUBMITTED: July 14, 1961

Card 3/3

L 38900-66 ENT(1) ACC NR. AP6029724	SOURCE CODE: UR/0109/66/011/095/0966/0967
AUTHOR: Zernov. D. V.; Timo. Spasskiv. B. I.; Nilender. R Kuzovnikov. A. A.; Zaytsev. Ye. Ma; Zheludeva. G. A.	A. A.; Vasil'yaya, M. Ya.; Mitsuk, V. Ye.; Dubinina.
ORG: none TITLE: Nikolay Aleksandroyi SOURCE: Radiotekhnika i ele TOPIC TAGS: electric engine gas conduction, gas discharg ABSTRACT: N. A. Kaptsov pa of the famous P. N. Labedov in the development of moder the chair of electronics of cept of phase grouping of e ment of the magnetrom and k phenomenon of corona discha formation of gas conduction Kaptsov served for years as	seering personnel, magnetron, klystron, corona districtions ge plasma used away 10 February 1966. He was a student w, and performed many fundamental investigations on electronics. He was the creator and leader of Moscow State University. He developed the con- electrons. His ideas are the basis for the develop- electrons. His ideas are the basis for the develop- electrons. He developed the concept explaining the extraction of the also developed ideas connected with an and phenomena in a gaseous-discharge plasma. In the head of the physical laboratory and con- etron Tube Plant. He was the author of numerous Thenomena in Vacuum and in Gases, which was inguages; he also created and taught numerous St. 36,501]

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/31/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001859010003-4"

ACC NRi AP6002283

SOURCE CODE: UR/0188/65/000/006/0003/0012

AUTHOR: Vasil'yeva, M. Ya.; Zaytsev, A. A.; Miskinova, N. A.

ORG: Department of Electronics, Moscow State University (Kafedra elektroniki Moskovskogo universiteta)

TITLE: Effect of a readily ionizing gaseous admixture on mobile strata in inert gases and separation of helium-hydrogen and neon-hydrogen mixtures

SOURCE: Moscow. Universitet. Vestnik, Seriya III. Fizika, astronomiya, no. 6, 1965, 3-12

TOPIC TAGS: gas mechanics, gas kinetics, gas flow, inert gas, ionized gas, helium, neon, argon, hydrogen

ABSTRACT: In order to study the effects of hydrogen admixtures on the existence of moving strata in Ne, He, and Ar, and in binary mixtures of inert gases (He-Ar, He-Kr, He-Ne, and Ne-Kr), the authors conducted these investigations, taking into consideration the fact that such studies are complicated by the separation of the mixture components. This required additional studies of the time and rate of the establishment of a stationary state of separation in Ne-H<sub>2</sub> and He-H<sub>2</sub> compounds, characterized by the equilibrium between the direction of motion of ions of the readily ionizing component toward the cathode and the diffusion which counteracts separation. The investigations were conducted with spectrally pure Ne, He, Kr, and Ar in sealed tubes with an

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indirect heating oxide cathode, and a conical anode. The length of the tubes was 60 cm and the diameter varied from 8 to 28 mm. A hydrogen generator, consisting of a nickel cylinder filled with titanium hydride sponge, saturated with purified hydrogen, supplied the necessary hydrogen. The pressure of the hydrogen reached 1.5 mm Hg. The moving strata were observed by means of a rotating mirror and a photomulitiplier, whose signal was fedinto an 10-4 oscillograph. A stabilized rectifier, supplied up to 1.2 ampere of discharge current to the tube. The pressure of the basic gas during the measurements was 1-21 mm Hg. The results showed that moving strata exist in purs inert gas up to the upper boundary current. The magnitude of this current drops as the pressure increases, except in Ne where at a pressure of 14 mm Hg the current reaches 500 ma. By adding H2 the area of the homogeneous column expands toward the anode and a further addition of hydrogen makes the column completely homogeneous. All this is related to the separation of the Ne-H2 system. The authors conclude that the addition of hydrogen to helium, neon, and argon eliminates the moving strata. 2-4% of readily ionizing admixture is most effective for inhibiting strata in binary mixtures of inert gases. Orig. art. has: 5 figures and 7 tables,

SUB CODE: 07 / SUBM DATE: 02Jun64/ ORIG REF: 006/ OTH REF: 004

Card 2/2

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/31/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001859010003-4"

SHVILKIN, B.M.; VASIL'YEVA, M.Ya.; VATISEY, A.A.

Plasma noise of a high-frequency discourage in a restriction law. Izv. vys. ucheb. zav.; radiofiz. 7 ro.: 8,4557 11.

1. Moskovskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet.

YERMOLAYEVA, Ye.A.; KOZLOVA, N.A.; BATSKA, P.; SHILOVA, M.A.; VASIL'YEVA,
M.Ye.

Effect of maleic hydrazide on photosynthesis and carbohydrate
metabolism in plants. Trudy Bot. inst. Ser. 4 no.15:120-131
'62.
(Photosynthesis) (Growth promoting substances) (Pyridazinedione)

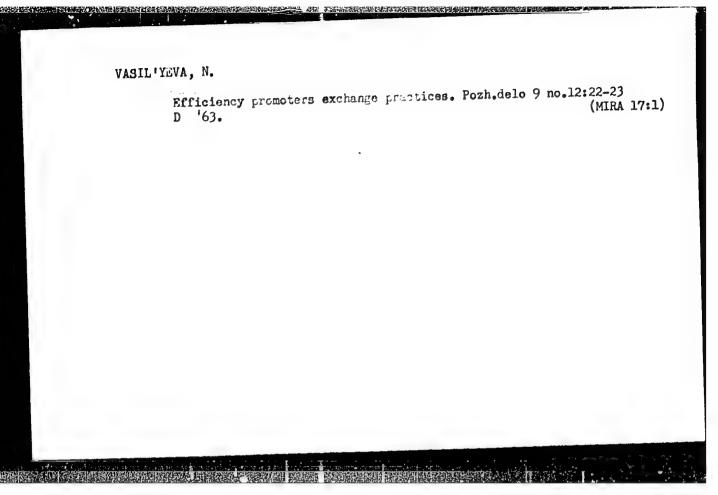
BERNSHTEYN, M. Kh.; YAEKO, Ya.M.; ZAYGNCHKOVSKIY, A.D.; VISHNEVSKAYA, M.D.;
LEV, M.V.; SIRIS, A.L.; KOCHETKOVA, I.V.; VASIL'YEVA, M. Ye.

Toe-puffs made from thermosetting and thermoplastic polymers.
Kozh.-obuv. prom. 7 no. 10:18-22 0 '65 (MIRA 19:1)

VASIL'YEVA, M.Ya.; ZAYTSEV, A.A.; MISKINOVA, N.A.

Effect of a readily ionizable impurity on mobile striations in inert gases and the separation of mixtures of helium and neon with hydrogen. Vest. Mosk. un. Ser. 3: Fiz., astron. 20 no.6: 3-12 N-D 165. (MIRA 19:1)

1. Kafedra elektroniki Moskovskogo universiteta. Submitted June 2, 1964.



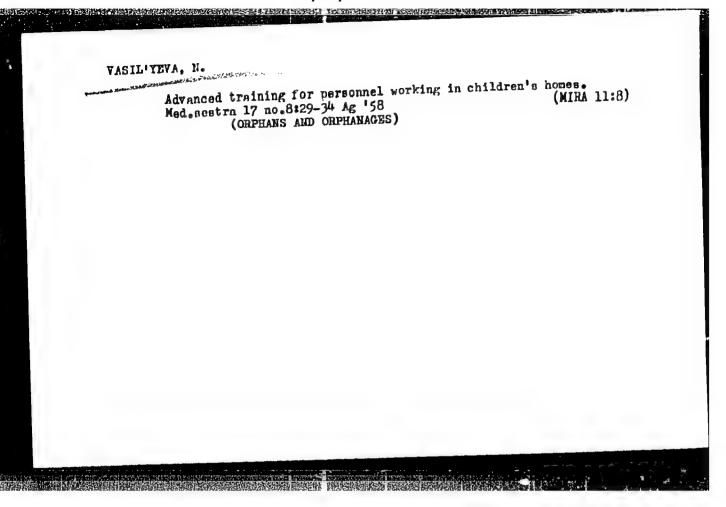
VASIL'YEVA, N., instruktor-letchik

Taking past errors into account. Kryl.rod. 12 no.6:25 Je '61.

(Airplanes--Piloting)

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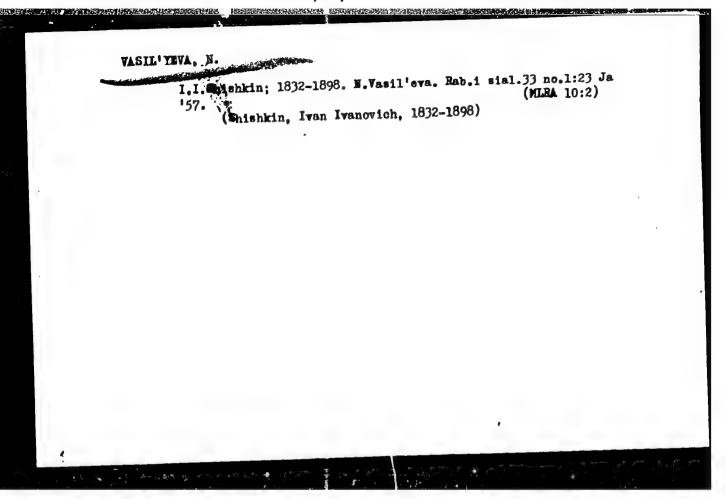
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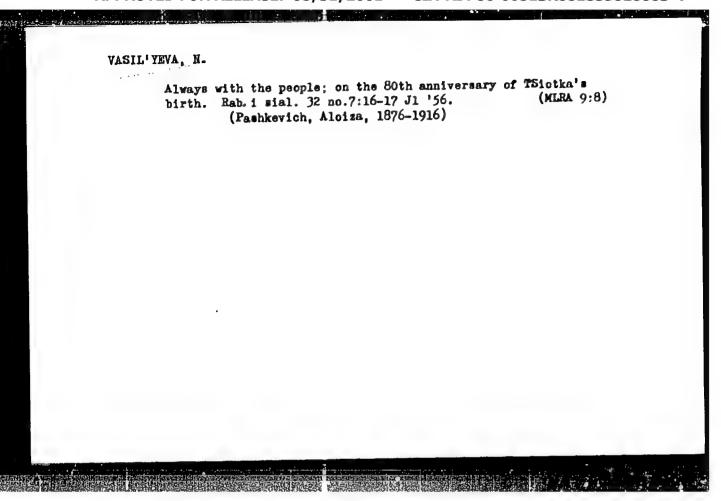


KOZACHENKO, I.; VASIL'YEVA, N.

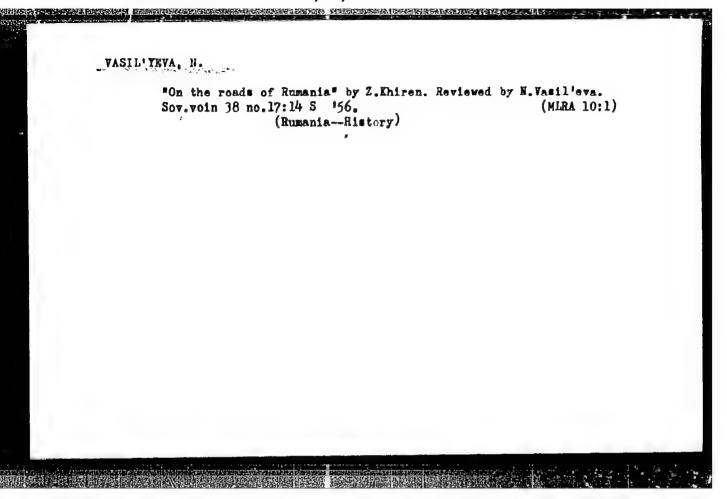
Good friendship. Prof.-tekh. obr. 21 no.9:32 S '64. (MIRA 17:11)

1. Direktor gorodskogo professional'no-tekhnicheskogo uchilishcha No.4 g. Rostova-na-Donu (for Kozachenko). 2. Pomoshchnik direktora gorodskogo professional'no-tekhnicheskogo uchilishcha No.4 g. Rostova-na-Donu (for Vasil'yeva).

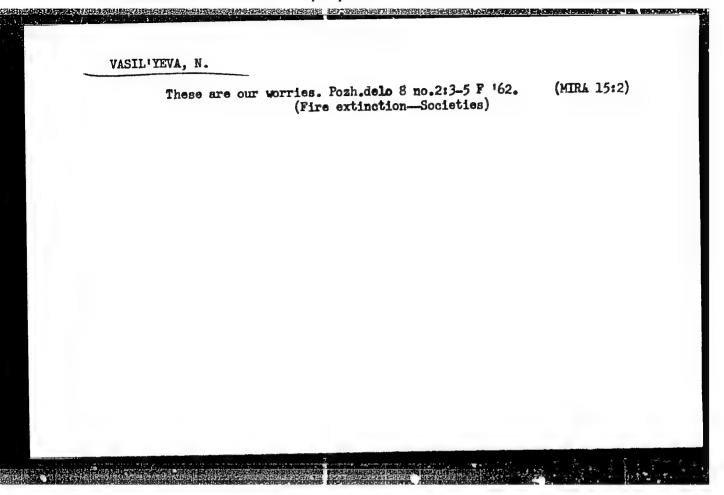


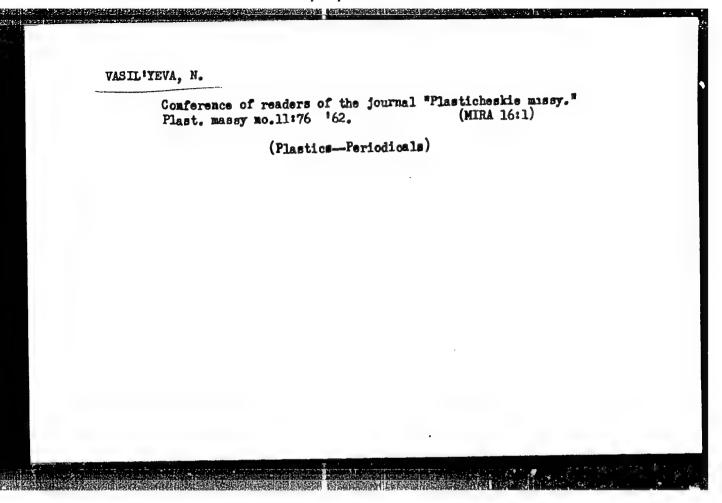


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# VASIL'INVA. N. A great and useful friendship. Sov.profeolusy 5 no.1:34-35 Ja '57. (NLRA 10:2) 1. Zhudeshnik-model'yer fabriki "Skorekhod." (Grechoslevakia—Shoe industry)

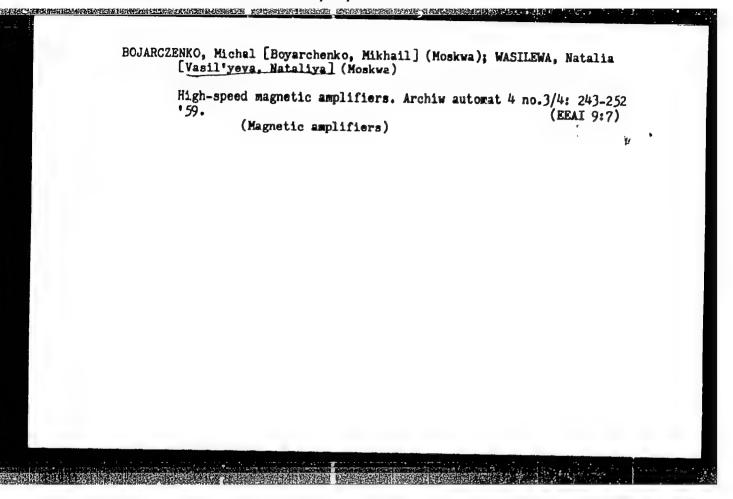




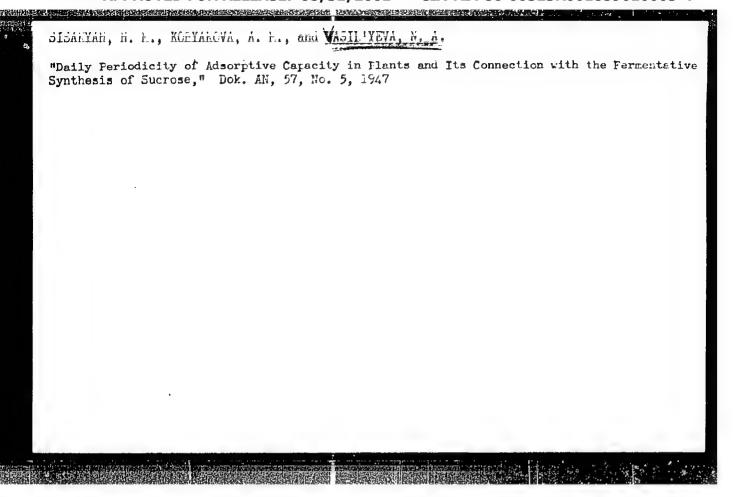
VASIL'YEVA, N.; KaZ'MIN, N.; UL'YANOV, V.

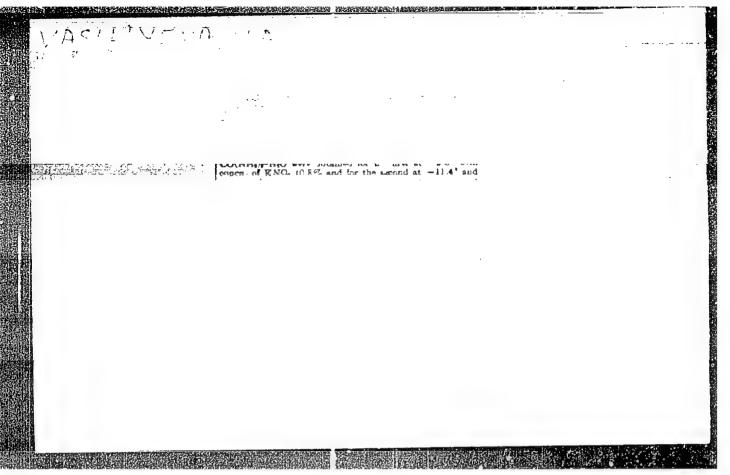
Resolutions of Women's Councils. Pozh.delo 8 no.3:6-7 Mr '62.
(MIRA 15:4)

(Tambov Province—Women in public life) (Fire prevention)



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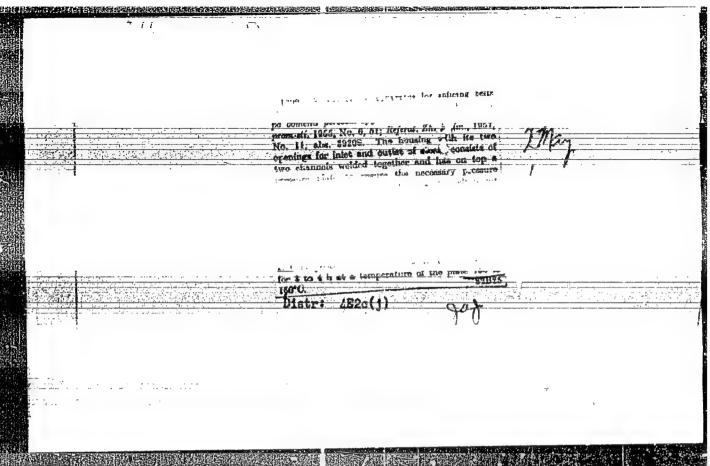
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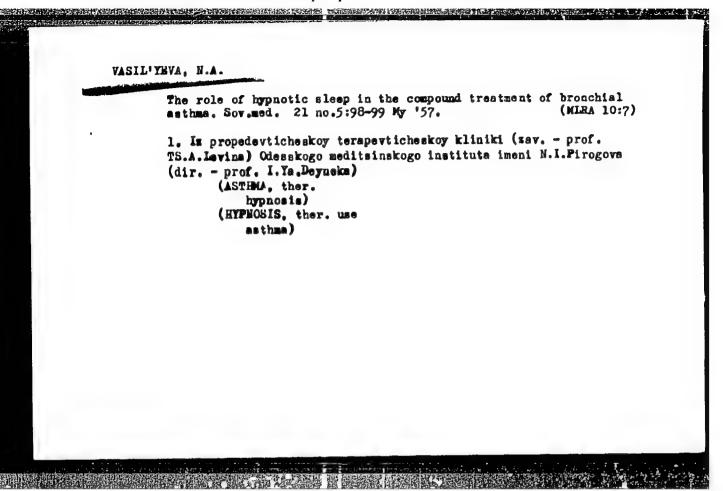
VASIL'YEVA, N. A., and MOROZOV, N. S.

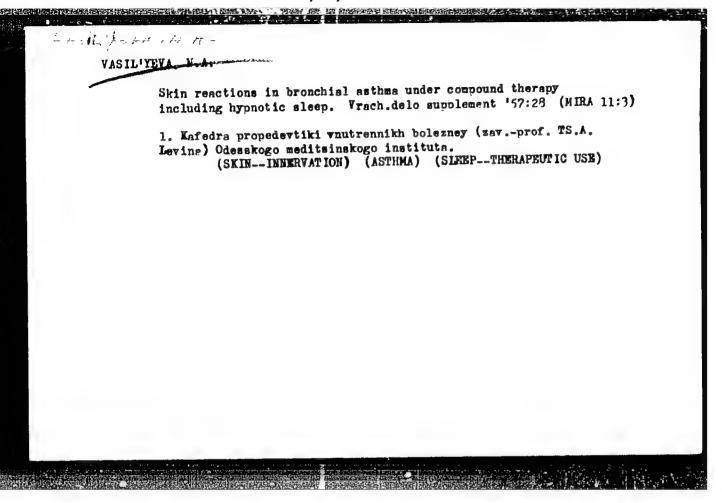
"Paleogene Deposits of the Basin of the Bogucharka and Tikhaya Rivers on the Don's Right Bank of the Central Current"
Uch. Zap. Saratovskogo Gos. Un-ta, Vyp. Geol., 1953, 37, 21-25

The author shows that in the region of the right bank of the middle flow of the River Don lie transgressively paleogene deposits upon deposits of the Upper Cretaceous (up to the Senoman inclusively). The age of the deposits is determined according to their stratigraphic position and from their analogy with the quartz-glauconite sands of the Oligocene of the Ukraine. (RZhGeol, No 3, 195h)

SO: W-31187, 8 Mar 55



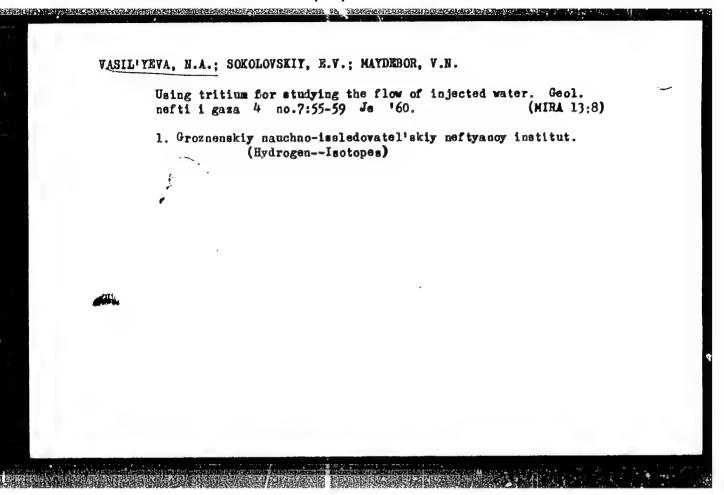




VASTLYEVA, N. A., MAYDEBOR, V. N., SOKOLOVSKIY, O. V., SHANGIN, N. M., ALEKSEYEV, F. A., GOLBEK, G. R., SEYFER, V. N. (USSR)

"Tritium in Underground Water Studies."

report presented at the Conference on Radioisotopes in Metallurgy and Solid State Physics, IAEA, Copenhagen, 6-17 Sept 1960.



VASIL'YEVA, N.A., Cand Med Sci -- (diss) "Application of suggested sleep by means of hypnosis in the complex therapy of bronchial asthma." Odessa, 1958, 1 pp. (Odessa Med Inst im N.I. Pirogov) 200 copies (KL, 23-58, 111)

- 123 -

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Treating stenocardia with nitranol. Sov.med. 22 no.8:119-126 Ag '58 (MIR: 11:10)

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(AMGINA, PECTORIS, ther. aminotrate (Rus))

(HITRITES, ther. use aminotrate in angina pectoris (Rus))

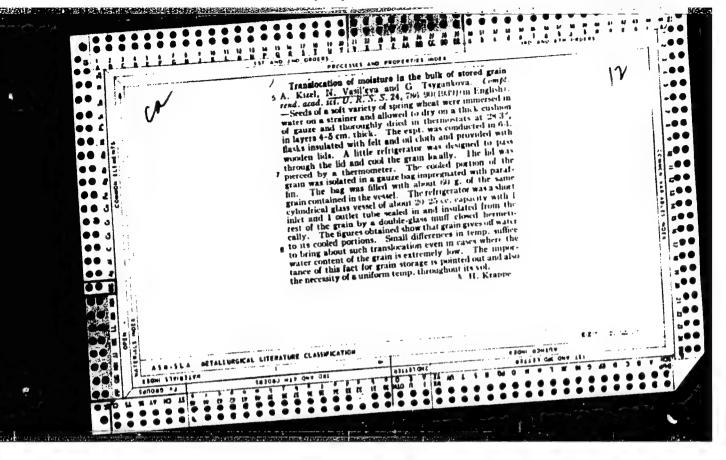
VASIL-YEVA, N.A., GOPERTEYN, U.V.

Method for solaring cell nuclei from embryos and speciling'
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J. 164.

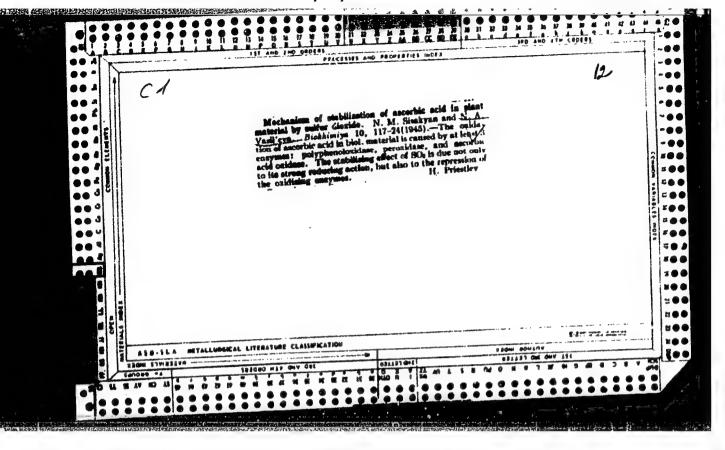
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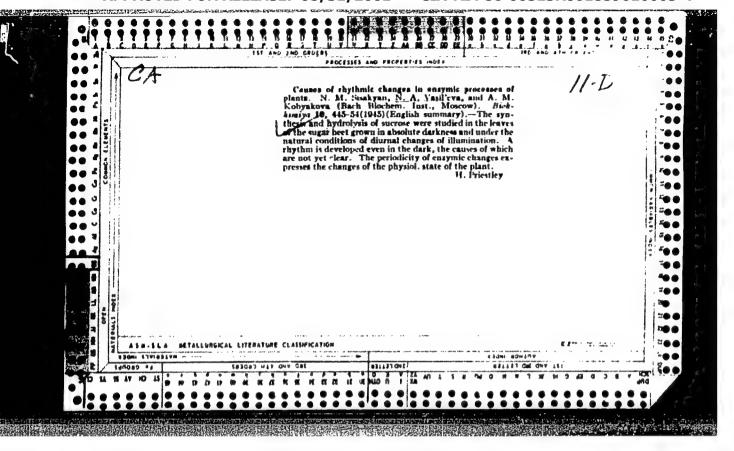
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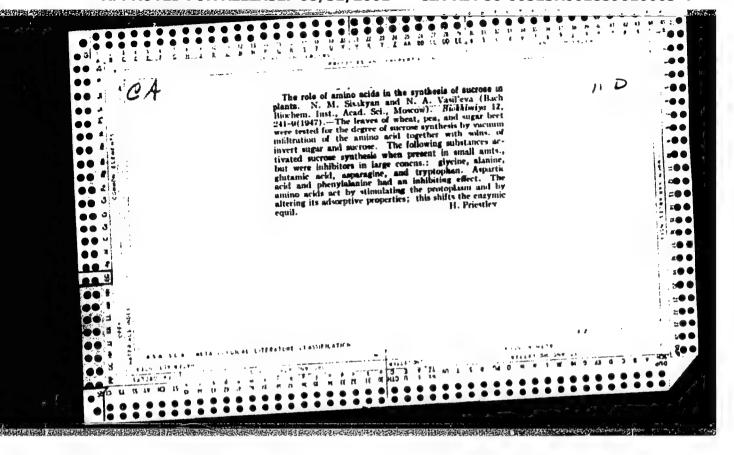
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USSR/Chemistry - Sucrose Chemistry - Sugar Beets Aug 1947

"Daily Periodicity of the Absorption Ability in Plants and Its Relation to the Fermentative Synthesis of Sucroses," N. M. Sisakyan, A. M. Kobyakova, N. A. Vasil'yeva, Inst Eiochem imeni A. N. Bakh, Acad Sci USSR, 12 pp

"Dok Akad Nauk SSSR, Nova Ser" Vol LVII, No 5

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PA 58T10

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37429. SISAKYAN, N. M., GLUSHCH ENKO, I. E. i VASILIYEVA, N. A. Hasledovaniye priobretennykh biokhimicheskikh priznakov v semennykh potomstvakh vegetativnykh givridov /Plodovykh/. Prodlemy biokhimii v michurinskoy biologii, sb, 1, 1749, s. 9-48. --Biliogr: 29 nazv.

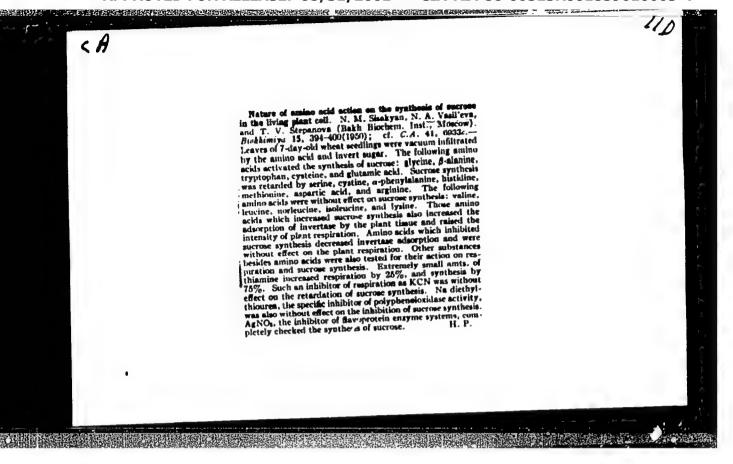
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SO: Letopis' Zhurnal'nykh Statey, Vol. 7, 1949

VASILIEVA, M. A.

37402. SISAKYAN, M. M.; KARAJETYAN, V. K.; i VASIL'EVA, M. A. Fermentativnaya Aktivnost' Masledstvenno Tverdykh Pahenits, lzmenennykh v Naslestvenno Mya kiye Pahenitsy. Problemy Biokhimii v Michurinskoy Biologii, Sb. 1, 1949, s. 92-101.

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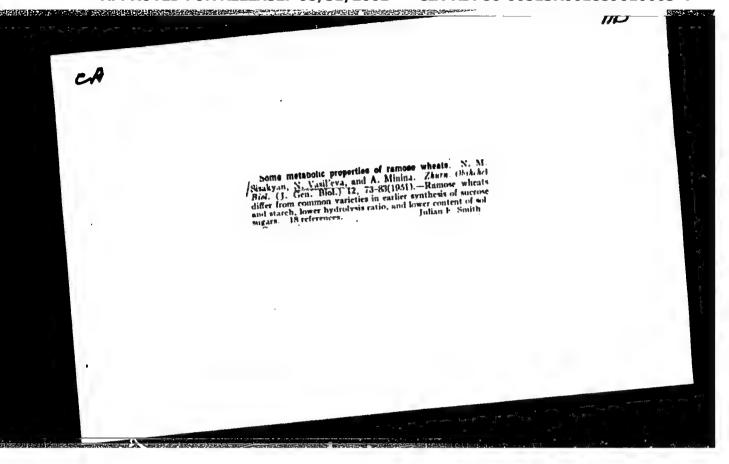


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Ghewloal Abstracts Vol. 48 No. 5 Har. 10, 1954 Biological Chemistry The nature of the action of amino acids on sucrose synthesis in the living plant cell. N. M. Sisakyah, N. A. Vasil'eva, and T. Vi Stepanova (L.cad. Sci. U.S.S.R., Moscow). Ukrain. Biokhim Zhur, 31, 471-80(1950)(in Russian); ci. C.A. 45, 1652d.—In the leaf blades of 7-day-old germinated wheat, enzymic sucrose formation and the adsorbability of invertase were detd. by the method of Kursanov (C.A. 41, 601h), and respiration was studied in a Warburg app. For study of enzymic synthesis the amino acids were simultaneously introduced with invert sugar soin, by vacuum infiltration into the plant tissues. For study of their action upon adsorption or respiration, an aq. solution of the amino acids was introduced by vacuum infiltration. Sucrose synthesis is activated by glycine, alanine, L-and DL-tryptophan, L-cysteine, DL-glutamic acid; it is inhibited by DL-serine, L-cystine, DL-pglutamic acid; it is inhibited by DL-serine, L-cystine, DL-pglutamic acid; it is inhibited by DL-serine, L-cystine, DL-phenylalanine, DL-histidine, DL-methionine, DL-aspartic acid, and DL-arginine; no effect upon sucrose synthesis is shown by DL-valine, L-and DL-leucine, DL-norleucine, DL-isoleucine and DL-lysine. The introduction of amino acids into plant tissues incites complementary respiration, which serves as a source of indispensable energy for synthetic reactions and for adsorption of enzymes. The adsorption of enzymes, e.g. invertase, leads to addinl. enzymic sucrose formation as the result of removal of hydrolyzing agents from the medium. Thiamine increases respiration by 25% and sucrose synthesis by 75%; KCN (a respiration inhibitor) and compds. of heavy metals (depressors of the respiratory system), and sodium diethylthionea (which inhibits polyphenoloxidase) do not depress synthesis of sucrose; AgNO<sub>2</sub> (an inhibitor for the flavoprotein enzyme systems) completely inhibits O, absorption, greatly depresses respiration, and completely inhibits of

Clem (3)



VASILIYEVA, N. A.

VASIL'YEVA, N. A. -- "The Character of the Modification of the Biochemical Properties of Seed Generations of Vegetative Tomato Hybrids." oub 24 Apr 52, Inst of Biochemistry imeni A. N. Bakh, Acad Sci USSR. (Dissertation for the Degree of Candidate in Biological Sciences).

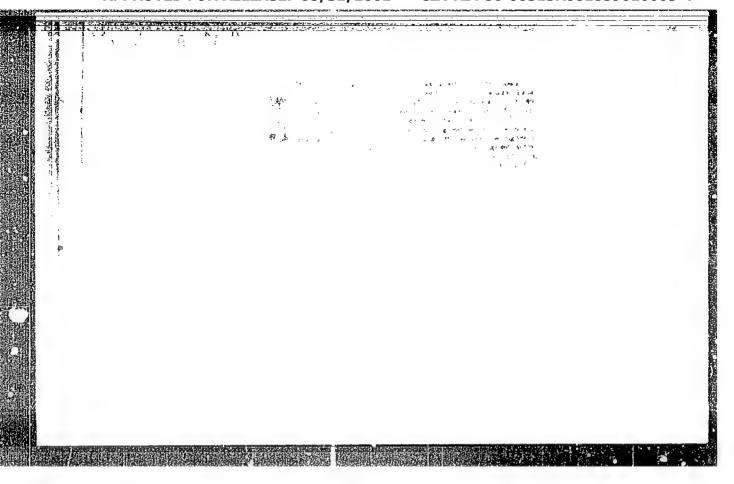
SO: Vechernaya Moskva January-December 1952

\*\* Ordation reduction processes in bard and soft wheat N. M. Shak'yan and N. A. Vasi'awa A. N. Sakh inst. N. M. Shak'yan and N. A. Vasi'awa A. N. Sakh inst. Tolori, 1970-7(1974).—Respiration and coldiston. The himsy 100 cerea are earliered in the germination range, the layer of their intensity being higher in the production the members of the strength of their intensity being higher in the ministron the two endesporation becomes a fact when the production and soft when it the germination in the process of delaying operation becomes considerable in ensited. Different types of density are made and sometimes of ministron and the process of delaying properties of and the reduces of the process of the soft made are considerable in ensited. Different types of density are made and the ministron of the process of

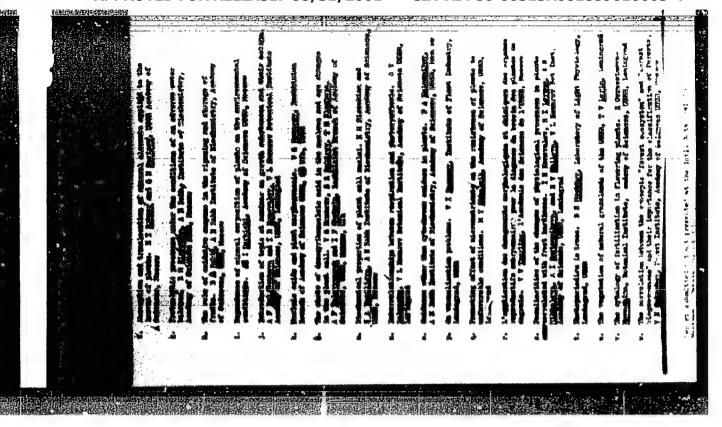
SISAKYAN, N.M.; VASIL'TEVA, N.A.; SPIRIDONOVA, G.I.

Isolating nuclei from plantcells and studying their biochemical properties [with summery in Maglish]. Biokhimiia 22 no.5:813-824 (NIRA 11:1)

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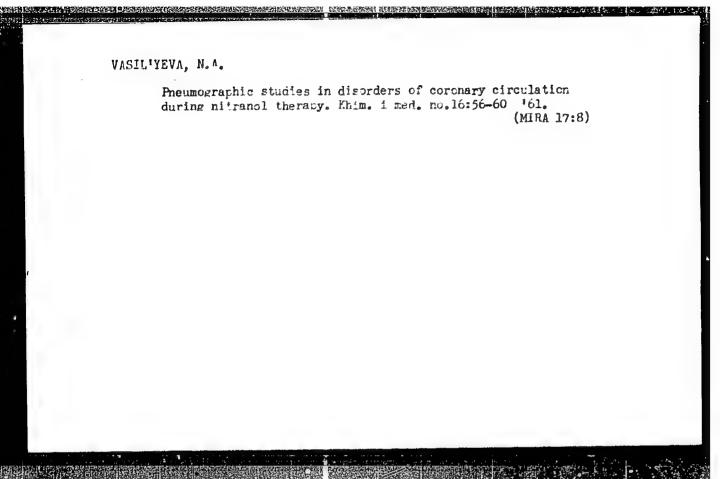


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LITVINENKO, A.G., incl.; DYUNINA. V.G., mladshiy nauchnyy sotrudnik; VASIL'YEVA, N.A., mladshiy nauchnyy sotrudnik

Use of new sufferers in rubber compounding, Nauch, deal, trudy VNIIPIK no.13:20:27 162. (MIRA 18:1)



VASIL'YEVA, N.A.; KONYUKHOV, B.V.

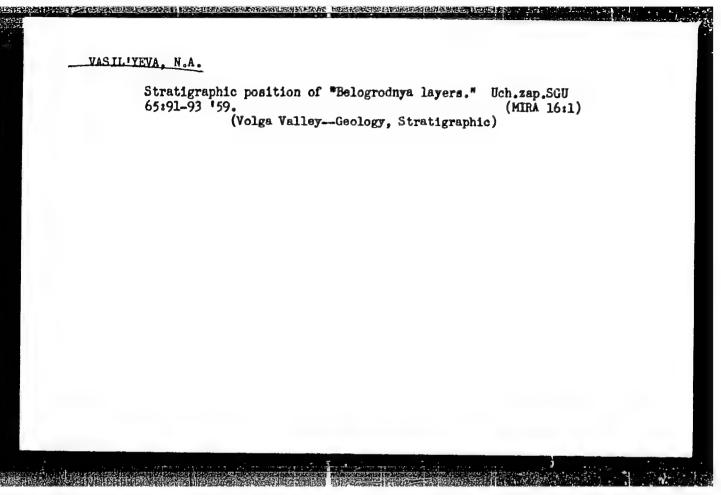
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1. Iz kabineta nesledstvennosti (zav. - kand. biologicheskikh nauk B.V. Konyukhov) Instituta eksperimentalinoy biologii (dir. - prof. I.N. Mayskiy) AMN SSSR, Moskva. Predstavlena deystvitelinym chlenom AMN SSSR N.N. Zhukovym-Verezhnikovym.

(EXTREMITIES (ANATOMY) -- ABNORMITIES AND DEFORMITIES)

(MICE) (ZOOLOGY -- VARIATION)



Dank of C	s determining the Paleocene sedimentation he Volga Valley portion of Saratov and St . Uch.zap. SGU 74:91-98 '60. (Volga ValleyGeology, Stratig	alingrad (MIRA 15.7)

VASILYEVA N.A., GOFSHTEYN L.V., KOBYAKOVA A.M. (USSR)

"The Participation of the Nucleus in Plant Cell Metabolism."

Report presented at the 5th Int'l Biochemistry Congress, Moscow, 10-16 Aug. 1961

VASILYEVA, NA A

PHASE I BOOK EXPLOITATION SOV/5592

Vsesoyuznoye soveshchaniye po vnedreniyu radioaktivnykh izotopov i yadernykh izlucheniy v narodnom khomymystve SSSR. Riga, 1966.

Radioaktivnyye izotopy i yadernyye izlucheniya v narodnom khozyaystve SSSR; trudy Vsesoyuznozo soveshchaniya 12 - 16 aprelya 1960 g. g. Riga, v 4 tomakh. t. 4: Poiski, razvedka i razrabotka poleznykh iskopayemykh (Radioactive Isotopes and Nuclear Radiation in the National Economy of the USSR; Transactions on the Symposium Held in Riga, April 12 - 16, 1960, in 4 volumes. v. 4: Prospecting, Surveying, and Mining of Mineral Deposits) Moscow, Gostoptekhizdat, 1961. 284 p. 3,640 copies printed.

Sponsoring Agency: Gosudarstvennyy nauchno-tekhnicheskiy komitet Soveta Ministrov SSSR. Gosudarstvennyy komitet Soveta Ministrov SSSR po ispol'zovaniyu atomnoy energii

Eds. (Title page): N. A. Petrov, L. I. Petrenko, and P. S. Savitskiy; ed. of this volume: M. A. Speranskiy; Scientific ed.: M. A. Speranskiy; Executive Eds.: N. N. Kuz'mina and A. G. Ionel'; Card 1/11

Radioactive Isotopes and Nuclear (Cont.)

SCV/5592

10,

Tech. Ed.: A. S. Polosina.

PURPOSE: The book is intended for engineers and technicians dealing with the problems involved in the application of radioactive isotopes and nuclear radiation.

COVFRAGE: This collection of 39 articles is Vol. 4 of the Transic-Micha of the All-Union Conference of the Introduction of Radioactive Isotopes and Nuclear Reactions in the National Economy of the USSR. The Conference was called by the Gotudarthyendyy nauchno-tekhnicheskiy komitet Sovet Ministrov SSSR (State Scientific-Technical Committee of the Council of Ministers of the USSR), Academy of Sciences USSR, Gosplan SSSR (State Flavning Committee of the Council of Ministers of the USSR). Gotularityernyy komitet Soveta Ministrov SSSR po avtomaticated i mashinostroyenlyu (State Committee of the Council of Ministers of the USSR for Automation and Machine Building), and the Council of Ministers of the Latvian SSR. The reports summarized in this publication deal with the advantages, prospects, and

Card 2/11

Radioactive Isotopes and Nuclear (Cont.)

development of radioactive methods used in prospecting, nurveying, and mining of ores. Individual reports present the results of the latest scientific research on the development and improvement of the theory, methodology, and technology of radioactive investigations. Application of radioactive methods in the field of engineering geology, hydrology, and the control of ore enrichment processed is analyzed. No personalities are mentioned. There are no references.

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Alekseyev, F. A. Present State and Future Prospects of Applying the Methods of Nuclear Geophysics in Prospecting, Surveying, and Mining of Ninerals

Eulanhevich, Yu. P., G. M. Voskoboynikov, and L. V. Mizyukin. Neutron and Gamma-Ray Logging at Ore and Goal Deposits

19

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VASIL'YEVA, N.A.; SOKOLOVSKIY, E.V.; MAYDEBOR, V.R.

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 (Tritium) (Oil field flooding)

VASIL'YEVA, N. A., GOFSHTEYN, I. V.

"The Participation of Nuclei in the Metabolism of the Plant Cell."

report submitted for the First Conference on the problems of Cyto and Histochemistry, Moscow, 19-21 Dec 1960.

Laboratory of Enzymology of the Institute of Biochemistry Imeni A. N. Bakh, Academy of Sciences WESR, Moscow.

VASIL'YEVA, N.F., inzhener; MAMONTOV, V.G., inzhener.

Cranes for unloading ties. Fut.i put.khoz. no.4:13-14 '57.

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(Railreads--Ties)

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Osteosynthesis in fractures of the mandible using periosteal plexigals plates. Trudy Nauch.-issl.inst.stom. no.10:63-71 '62.

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CHIRKIN, A.P., doktor tekhn. nauk, prof.; REZNIK, I.I., inzh.;
CHARDYSKIY, A.D., doktor tekhn. nauk, prof., retsenzent;
VASIL'YEVA, N.G., inzh., red.; UVAROVA, A.F., tekhn.red.

[Diesel-engine fuel systems] Dizel'nnaia toplivnaia apparatura; spravochnik. Moskva, Mashgiz, 1963. 169 p.

(MIRA 16:11)

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retsenzent; VASIL'YEVA, N.G., inzh., red.

[Modern tractor diesel engines; atlas of designs] Sovremennye traktornye dizeli; atlas konstruktsii. Moskva,
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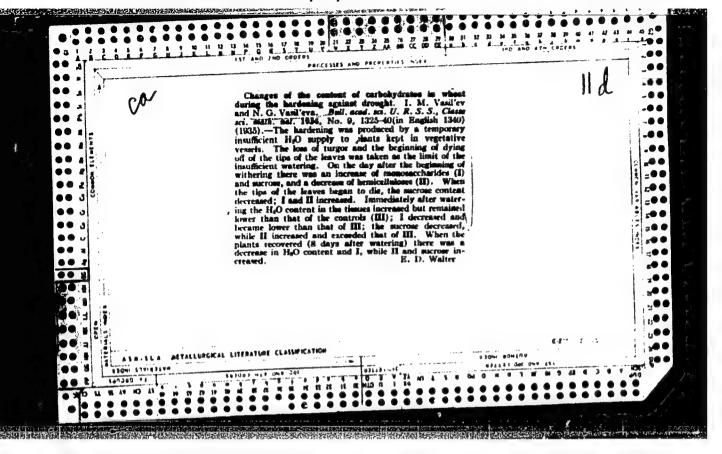
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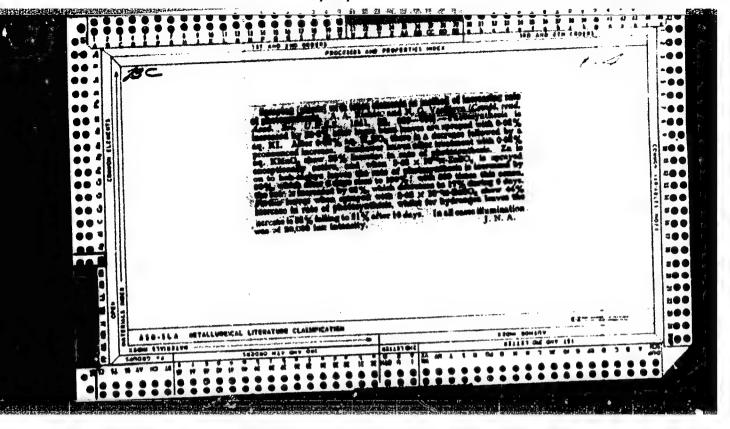
1. Kafedra gospital'noy khirurgii (zav. - doktor nauk K.G.Tagibekov)
0desskogo meditsinskogo instituta.
 (SKIN\_GRAFTING) (SKULL\_WOUNDS AND INJURIES)

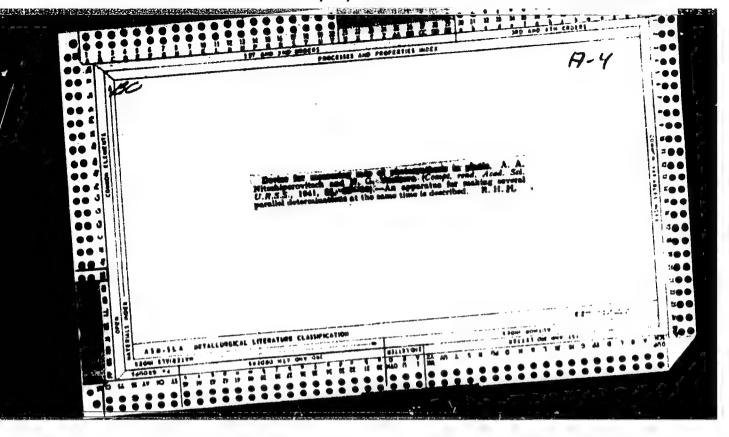
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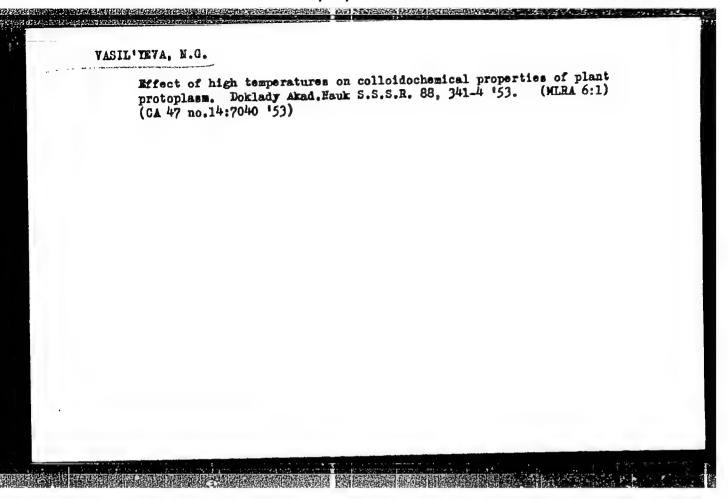




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"Influence of Repeated Withering of Plants on the Colloid-Chemical Properties of Protoplasm." Thesis for degree of Cand. Biological Sci. Sub 29 Apr 49, Inst of Plant Physiology imeni K. A. Timiryazev, Acad Sci USSR

Summary 82, 18 Dec 52, <u>Dissertations Presented for Degrees in Science and Engineering in Moscow in 1949</u>. From <u>Vechernyaya Moskva</u>, Jan-Dec 1949.



- VASIL'YEVA, N. G.
- **USSR 600**
- 4. Protoplasm
- 7. Change in protoplasm permeability of spring wheat leaf cells during irrigation, Dokl. AN SSSR, 88, No. 1, 1953.

9. Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress, April 1953, Uncl.

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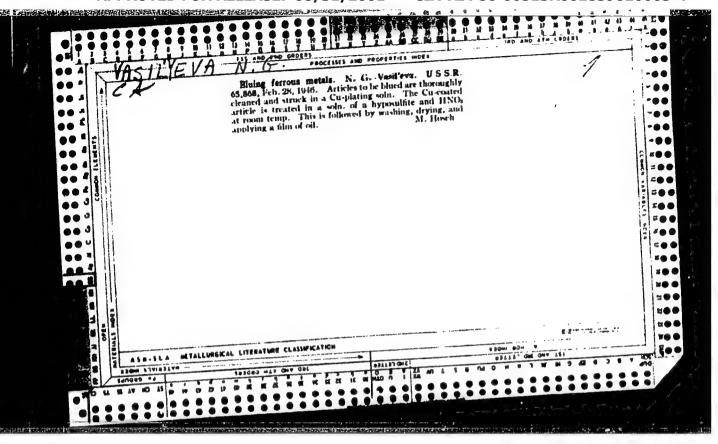
Interrelationship of free and bound water in plant leaves in relation to their drought resistance. Fiziol.rast. 2 no.3:209-214 My-Je '55. (MLRA 8:11)

1. Institut fiziologii rasteniy imeni K.A.Timiryazeva Akademii nauk SSSR, Moscow (Plants--Water requirements)

VASIL'YEVA, E.G.; BURKINA, Z.S.

Water regimen of cell organoids. Fizio?. rast. 7 no.4:401-406 '60. (MIRA 13:9)

1. K.A.Timiriazev Institute of Plant Physiology, U.S.S.R. Academy of Sciences, Hoscow. (Cells) (Water in the body)



PAVLOVA, V.N.; VASIL'YEVA, N.G.; KASHLINSKAYA, S.E.

Separation and determination of small amounts of tellurium.

Zav.lab. 27 no.8:965-966 '61.

1. Noril'skiy gorno-metallurgicheskiy kombinat imeni A.P.

Zavenyagina. (Tellurium--Analysis)

VASIL'YEVA, Nadezhda Grigor'yevna; FOZIN, M.M., kand. ekon. nauk, nauchnyy red.; KAPIUN, M.S., red.; MAMONTOVA, N.N., tekhn. red.

[Economic effectiveness of the automation of ammonia refrigerating units]Ekonomicheskata effektivnost avtomatizatsii gerating units]Ekonomicheskata effektivnost avtomatizatsii ammiachnykh kholodil'nykh ustanovok; nauchnoe soobshchente.

Moskva, Gostorgizdat, 1962. 13 p. (MIRA 15:8)

(Refrigeration and refrigerating machinery)

(Automatic control)

IVANOV, Yu.B.; SOLNTSEVA, T.Ye.; VASIL'YEVA, N.C., inzh., red.

[Atlas of assembly drawings for details] \*\*Itlas sborochnykh chertezhei dlia detalirovok. Hoskva, Mashgiz, 1963. 72 p. (MIRA 17:5)

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1. K.A.Timiriazev Institute of Plant Physiology, U.S.S.R. Academy of Sciences, Moscow. (Sap) (Chromatophores) (Plants-Chemical analysis)

VASIL YEVA, N.G.; BURKINA, Z.S.

Uptake of heavy-oxygen water by Vicia faba leaves and its

translocation in the plant. Fiziol. rast. 11 no.1:139-141
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1. Institut fiziologii rasteniy imeni Timiryazeva AN SSSR, Moskva.

VOZ NESENSKAYA, Ye.V.; SIUGINA, Z.P.; KUTUKOVA, V.I.; YAKOBI, F.S.; SHAKHSUVAROVA, G.V.; VASIL'YEVA, N.I.; GRYAZHOV, B.V.; ROZENSHTEYN, M.Z.

Production of low pour-point oils from eastern paraffin-base crudes by means of dewaxing with the aid of selective solvents.

Trudy VNII NP no.7:69-78 '58. (MIRA 12:10)

(Petroleum--Refining) (Lubrication and lubricants)

2.1 \$/689/61/000/000/009/009

AUTHORS: Kozlovskaya, V.P., Vasiliyeva, N.I., and Karpovica, Yu.H.

Conditions for manufacturing pressed articles from the alleminum alloy 15 (D16) having a high strongth at room an TITLE:

elevated temperatures

Fridlyander, I.M., V.I. Dobatkin, and Ye.D. Zukhurov, eds. Deformiruyemyye alyuminiyevyye splavy; sbornik statey. SOURCE:

Moscow, 1961, 64 - 75

TEXT: The alloy D16 has a high strength at room temperature and were-TEXT: The alloy D16 has a high strength at room temperature and wall-hens relatively little at higher temperatures. It can, therefore, by used for articles which undergo heating during operation. It is known that the strength of pressed articles made of D16 may vary from 40 to 60 kg/mm<sup>2</sup>, this variation depending on the composition, product-to 60 kg/mm<sup>2</sup>, this variation depending on the composition, product-ion and the heat treatment. Because D16 was found suitable for use in articles working at elevated temperatures it was necessary to establish the possible variations in strength on heating pressed articles made of this alloy. According to FCC 4784-49 (GOST-4784-49) the con-Card 1/3